

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, etc.Head Office for the Far East: 15, DUN VUONG ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI, 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA-MANILA HOTEL, P. O. Box 774.TICKETS supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office - LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNACING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS BUNKERS,
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FURNACE, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA
SIMA, OCHI, MUTANE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAMAKUTA, SAGO,
SHINNEW and KAMİYAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for MANTO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

SHAG OFFICE - TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Saugha, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESSES for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to

K. KATO,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Office of the Undersecretary, No. 4
Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1914 at
Noon.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 28th
October to the 6th November, 1914, both
days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We are always in a position to
supply you with the best obtainableLOCAL & AUSTRALIAN
MEATS.SMOKED BEEF, SAUSAGES,
BACON, CORNED BEEF,
CORNED MEAT."ANY MEAT"
Absolutely the best Table Butter
that money can buy.

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

66

MARTIN'S

APOLISTE

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Disorders of the
Digestive System, such as Indigestion,
Flatulence, Constipation, etc., etc.,
It is the most powerful and reliable
remedy ever discovered, and is
guaranteed to cure all such
disorders, no matter how long
they have existed.

MARTIN'S

APOLISTE

PILLS

J. W. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1914.

1015

JUIJITSU SCHOOL.

DEN VUONG ROAD CENTRAL

Individual Instruction in the famous
Japanese Art of Offense and Defence.

Hours:— 6-10 A.M.; 4-10.30 P.M.

Instructor:—J. WATANABE

3rd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.

Assistant:—K. ISHIMURA

2nd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.

Inspection cordially invited.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1914.

1015

FRENCH LESSONS

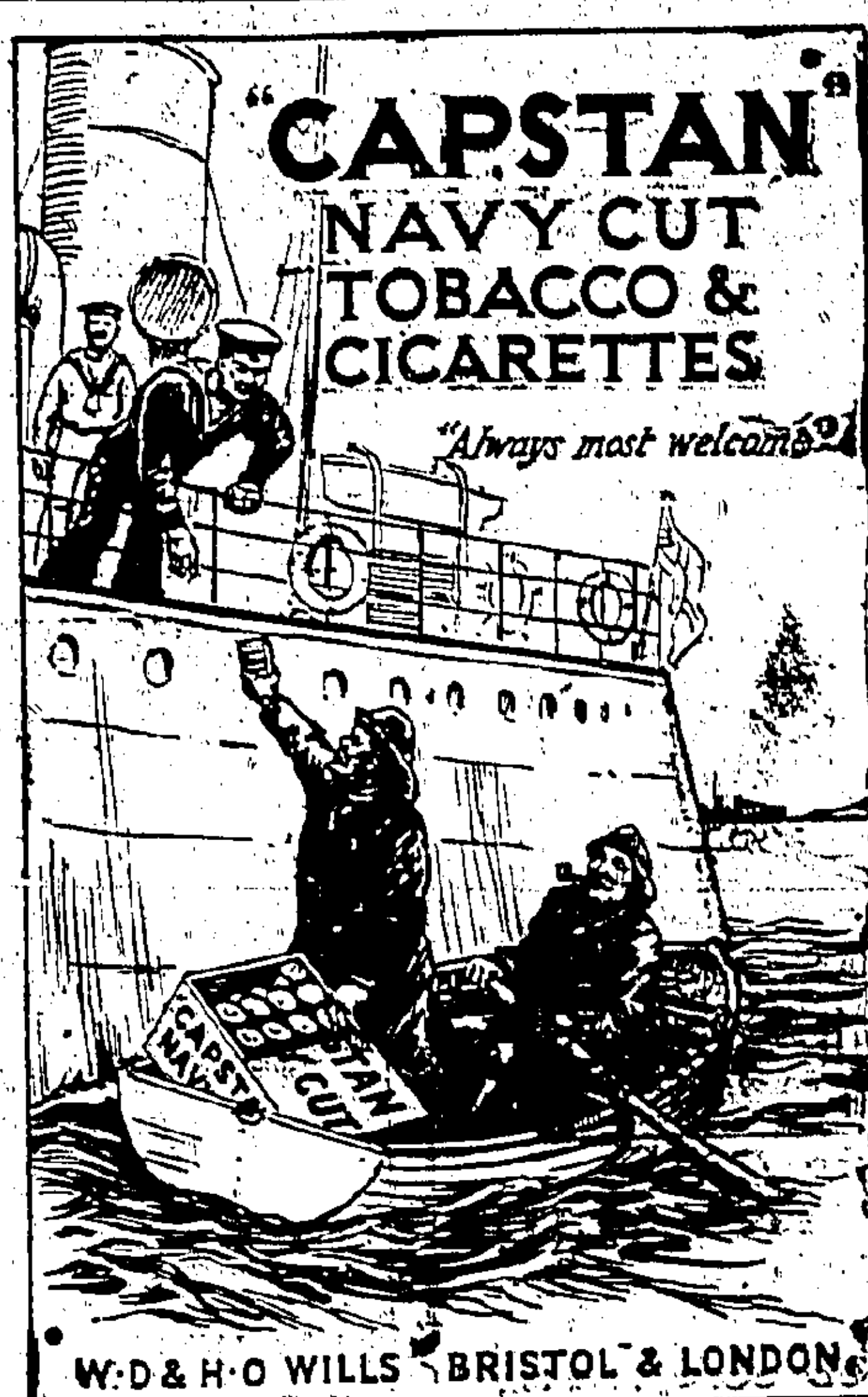
O. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

1015

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt

you.

The Government is supplying free to each
British soldier on the Continent two ounces a
week of Wills' "Capstan" Tobacco, manufactured
by the British-American Tobacco Company.

WAR NEWS.

ROYAL HOMES FOR SOLDIERS'
WIVES.The King has been graciously pleased to
place Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, at the
disposal of the Secretary of State for War
to accommodate some of the wives and
families of non-commissioned officers and
men at the front.The lodge, pleasantly situated in Bushy
Park, is a large and commodious residence,
which has been lent by His Majesty to the
late Lady Alfred Eggar.Queen Alexandra has also intimated her
intention to place a house at the seaside at
the disposal of Lord Kitchener for the same
purpose.FUTILITY OF NAVAL BOMBARD-
MENTS.It would appear from a correspondent
of the "Manchester Dispatch" that the
bombardment of the Dalmatian port of
Cattaro by the Franco-British Fleet has
so far had little or no effect upon this
Austrian position and the small naval
division anchored behind the forts.
Accordingly, says the "Daily Express,"
has decided to land some heavy French
artillery in the neighbourhood and, in
conjunction with the Montenegrins, to
reduce and subsequently storm the strong-
hold from the land side.American experience at Cuba, and
Japan at Port Arthur, are there to
remind us of the little impression made by
recent naval bombardments on fortified
harbours. Both Santiago and Port Arthur
only fell before a land campaign and
repeated assaults, and by this means the
war of the Spanish and Russian squadrons
forced to come out and accept combat.GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN
JAPAN.The German prisoners of war are expected
to be divided into different rooms according
to their ranks, says a despatch quoted by
the Japan Mail, and each room will have
one chief who will attend all legal and
other matters concerning that particular
room. If prisoners desire to make
purchases for daily use, such may be
permitted, subject to the approval of
the supervising Japanese officials. Com-
munication, including telegraphic, may be
freely held by the prisoners with outsiders,
provided such communication has passed
censorship; no code messages will be
permitted. The provisions for their daily
sustenance will be given in such as pos-
sible according to their original taste. All
the time of their confinement prolonged,
amusements may be provided for them.

250,000 RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

By way of the Rome Tribune, through
the Central News, comes the long im-
pending announcement that the Kaiser's
presence at Metz is accounted for by news
of the concentration of a quarter of a
million Russian troops in France.The War Press Bureau in London has
no comment to make on it and no objection
to its publication.The Standard, however, quotes the Rus-
sian and French estimates as denying the
presence in France of a Russian force.Thus the cat is out of the bag at last.
With such great reinforcements the allies
are now fully prepared to follow up their
aggressive movement and endeavor to
bring on what may prove to be the decisive
battle of the war.This secret has been well kept, because
if any such large number of troops had
been concentrated in France the as-
sembling of them on this side of the world
must have occupied several weeks, and
must have been begun with the week after
war was declared.Nothing more dramatic and sensational
ever occurred in the history of war. It
surpasses the great exploits of Frederick
the Great, Napoleon and other American
generals. It is Earl Kitchener's great
counter stroke, wrote the New York
Herald's London correspondent at the
end of last month.The Herald in a despatch from Amster-
dam had the first report in America of an
extensive landing of Russian troops at
French ports.Letters from London corroborated the
report, and from two sources it was
gathered that England had placed more
than 80,000 Russian troops in France by

WAR NEWS.

EVEN FLOW OF RECRUITS.

Second 500,000 Expected Soon.

It is not anticipated at the Chief Re-
cruiting Office that there will be any
difficulty in raising the second 500,000 men
called for in the House of Commons
recently by the Prime Minister.There is no sign, said an official, "of
any slackening in enthusiasm, and it is
quite likely that the second 500,000 will
be got together even more quickly than
the first. The daily average of about
25,000 men is being well maintained.
Every day the recruiting machinery is
better able to deal with the position, and
every day its scope is widened. We could
get another million men or more if they
were wanted."Fresh sources of recruits are daily being
tapped in London. At the Hotel Cecil a
recruiting office for "sporting gentlemen" has
been opened, and already about 100
have enrolled. The scheme, which has
been sanctioned by the War Office, is to
register names of hardy, sporting gentle-
men for special battalions. Only those
willing to shoot, hunt, row, and out-
door sports, who are thoroughly sound
and physically fit, need apply.
It is felt that such men would not need
long training, and that they would be
ready for the front in a month or so.
Nearly 1,000 ex-non-commissioned
officers have already responded in London
to Lord Kitchener's appeal. Several men
over 60 have turned up.

WHY NOT TAKE TRIESTE?

I have a feeling somehow that the fine
Allied Fleet under Admiral Roue de
Lapeyriere might be turned to better
immediate use than this protracted bom-
bardment of what, after all, a very minor
fortress and a minor portion of the Austrian
Fleet. Why not ignore for the moment
these few vessels and even the main
Austrian squadrons in careful hiding behind
the forts of Pola and steam straight for
Trieste, which is practically undefended?
The allied commanders could then travel
Italy to recover her lost provinces, an
intention which she could hardly decline.
Italy's acceptance of such an invitation
would, of course, carry with it her ac-
cession to the new Triple Alliance. While
the co-operation of her splendid army
would be of the greatest value in the
campaign aimed at Vienna, her fleet could
join with the Franco-British Fleet in dis-
posing of the Austrian Navy. That task
accomplished, the Franco-British ships
could be free to effect a junction with Sir
John Jellicoe's Fleet.
The addition to the latter's command of
some 15 French battleships, together with
some excellent armoured cruisers and
powerful and numerous mosquito craft
would facilitate a daring venture into the
Baltic.

"H.M. WILLIAM."

Translated from a German memo-
randum found in the Emperor's personal
waterproof basket. The original has
been presented by the Kaiser to the
British Museum.—John Kendrick Bangs.Oh Me!
Oh My!
Sit still, my curls, while I adore
Me, I myself, The Throne, The State,
I am the earth, the moon, the sun.
All rolled in one!Both hemispheres am I.
Oh My!
If there were three, the Three
I'd be.
I am the Dipper, Night, and Day,
The North and Southern Poles, the Milky
Way.I am they that walk or fly on wing,
Or swim or creep. I'm everything.
It makes me tremble like the aspen tree.
To think I'm Me!
And blink like stars up in the sky
To think I'm I!And shrink in terror like a frightened elf
To realize that I'm myself.
Ye hissing snakes beneath my iron heel,
What know ye of the things I feel?
And stand in awe of thine own might?
It took six days to make the land and sea.
But centuries were passed in making Me.
The universe an easy task; but I—
Oh my!AN UNRECORDED EXPLOIT OF THE
EMDEN.

A Norwegian Steamer Held Up.

Calcutta, October 26th.—Another story
of the German cruiser "Emden" has
come to light with the arrival in Calcutta
of the Norwegian steamer "Ocean"
(2,872 tons). It appears that this vessel,
which left Bombay for Calcutta to fetch
a cargo of coal, was held up by the
"Emden" on the 25th/September, as
near to Colombo that the reflection of
the Harbour searchlights was distinctly
visible. Being a neutral ship and carry-
ing no contraband, she was allowed to
proceed on her way unmolested.Captain Christensen, born further
testimony to the polite behaviour of the
Commander of the "Emden." He
said:—We were nearing Colombo at about
9 p.m. on the 25th, when suddenly I
heard someone hailing us. At first I
could see nothing, for it was a dark
night, but gradually I perceived the
outline of a three-funnelled, two-masted
cruiser, with a steamer, looking very
much like a Hansa Line, standing by.
The Commander brought his ship right
alongside, and I had a conversation with
him. He was most polite and spoke
perfect English, so that at first I thought
it was a British warship that had en-
countered us. Eventually I asked him if
I might proceed, and he replied "Cer-
tainly." With that we went ahead, and
he turned round and went at full speed
to the westward, with the other steamer.
I was hardly certain then that it was
the "Emden." After hearing that British
ships were sunk close by there
that night I am convinced that it was
she. I remember that her paint was
of a much lighter grey than that of British
warships.—"Madras Mail."

THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of
eyeglass service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction in glasses and
our patrons never find reason
to complain of our charges.Wear every scienti-
fic method of value in
tasting the light.FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.

HONGKONG, May 25, 1914.

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INTIMATIONS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE POSTPONEMENT
OF THE SHANGHAI OCTOBER SET-
TLEMENT UNTIL NOVEMBER, the
public is hereby notified that the settle-
ment of all transactions in Shares bought
from or sold to SHANGHAI will take
place in November.With the exclusion of the above, the
Settlement of all transactions entered for
the local October Settlement will take
place as advertised, on the 29th October,
1914.

EDWARD M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1914.

1135

TASMANIAN APPLE ORCHARDS.

TO those seeking a home on retirement,
the TAMAR VALLEY, NORTHERN
TASMANIA, offers unequalled attractions
—PERFECT CLIMATE, BEAUTIFUL
SCENERY, GOOD SOCIETY. (Gladly
retired Government Officials, Farmers and
Merchants from India and the East). A
favourable centre for English travellers and
sportsmen. Settlers in this district find
in orcharding a pleasant and highly
profitable occupation.Free Descriptive Booklet sent on
application to the "CNSA MAIL."
Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1914.

1136

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
MATRICULATION EXAMINA-
TION will be held on the following
dates.

DECEMBER 1st to 10th.

Arrangements will be made to hold
the Examination at any town where a
sufficient number of candidates offer them-
selves.Candidates must send in their names to
the Registrar, with the fee, not later than
November 14th, 1914.Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong
Currency).Forms of Entry and all particulars may
be obtained on application to
The Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1914.

1137

\$10.00 REWARD.

CAUTION PLEASE NOTE.

LOST a small, grey, long-haired
LABRADOR DOG, "PUNCH."
Above reward will be paid for information
leading to his recovery by Miss Massey,
6 Rose Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1914.

1137

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the
ASSET of THE BRITISH
ANTIPOILING COMPOSITION &
PAINT CO., LTD.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Kings Buildings.

Hongkong, October 23, 1914.

1138

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited

have been appointed
AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines and Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1914.

1114

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
better, if recalled, for Bread
Cakes, Confectionery, Made with Water &
Liquors.A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on y by

C. C. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON-ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Hughes and Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
AND ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.
PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.
Codes used:
(A.B.C. and S. Editions.)
All TELEGRAPHIC CODES.
Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 29th October, 1914, commencing at
2.15 p.m., at No. 11A,
Conduit Road,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,
Comprising:—
Teak Hall Stands and Side Tables, Side-boards, Dinner Waggon, Wine Cabinets, Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Paintings, Engravings and Etchings, Glass and Crockery Ware, Leather-covered Chairs and Sofas, Bookcases, Desks, etc., Lace Crawford make, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Bed and Table Linens, Blankets, etc., Pantry, Bathroom and Kitchen Utensils, etc.
Also
Fowling Piece, American Ice Chest, Birmingham made Safe, Croquet Set, Tennis Racket, etc. and Lawn Roller, Plaster in Pots and Porcelain Stands, etc.
A number of SILVER COPS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale from 9 a.m.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914. 1109

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 29th October, 1914 at 11 a.m., at
No. 3, Ormby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon,
SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therein contained,
Consisting of:—
Teakwood Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen and Pantry Requisites and Utensils, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.
Also
A number of Pots of Plants.
On view from Wednesday the 28th 2.30 p.m.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914. 1124

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
FRIDAY,
the 30th October, 1914, at 2.30 p.m., at Richmond Road, No. 11,
Robinson Road,
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,
Comprising:—
Blackwood Hall Tables and Stands, Upholstered Chairs, Blackwood and Cherrywood Cabinets, Settees, Chairs, etc., a variety of Japanese and Chinese Porcelains and Bronzes, Plaques, Engravings, Pictures, etc., Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboards and Dinner Waggon, Glass and Crockery Ware, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc.
Also
Two English made Safes, Piano by Rochals & Co., Pianola and Records, Organ, Brass Musicians, Statuettes and Fans, Bang-de-bong and 5-Coloured Flower Pots and Stands, Garden Tables and Seats, 2 Lawn Mowers, Roller, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day before sale.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914. 1121

It's just as easy to say
JOHNNIE WALKER
as to say "Whisky"
— and much safer
Don't take risks!
When you specify "Johnnie Walker" you get the whisky with the small label and the big reputation.
Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label, Over 5 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label, Over 12 years old.
To safeguard these ages old policies for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of success over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.
To be obtained from:—
KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI
PERRIN COOPER & CO. HONGKONG
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY LTD. HANKOW
SIEMSEN & CO. CANTON AND HONGKONG
JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
Glasgow, Scotland.

AUCTIONS
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 31st October, 1914, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK,
etc., etc.,
Comprising:—
Bedspreads, Table Cloths, Napkins, Tray Cloths, Doilies, Sideboard and Cushion Covers, Bedspreads, Dress Lengths, Embroidered Curtains, Hand Bags, Mandarin Coats, Shawls, Silk Goods, etc., etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from 3 p.m. Friday.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914. 1119

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
on
TUESDAY,
the 3rd November, 1914, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,
As follows:—
TEAKWOOD, etc., Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Lane, Crawford make, Drawing Room Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, etc.
Also
Three Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, etc., Marble Clock, Iron Safes, Ice Chests, Typewriter, Lace Curtains (new), Brass Curtain Poles, etc.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 28, 1914. 1123

JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER
CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.
DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments.
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open till Midnight.

boys, and predicting their easy defeat. These patriotic manifestations were artificially stimulated by the police, and they deceived no one. To-day conditions have changed. Citizens are serious, solemn, and little inclined for demonstrations. There are no incitements against Germans or Austrians. There are no vilifying speeches, and, except in the press, no desire to upbraid the very terrible foe. The one exception to this good conduct is the ultra-Nationalist "Novoye Vremya," which is satisfying the peaceable Germans left in this city by publishing lists of their names and addresses. Luckily, the Russian people have kept their heads, and in nearly all cases they have behaved moderately and humanely. Having traversed since the outbreak of war Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, all at war or mobilized, I can say that nowhere has there been less anger or suspicion than here. The attack upon the German Embassy, ending in the killing of a harmless old man, was the sole exception. It was due to excitement of the evening edition of the "Novoye Vremya." In general, subjects of the Imperial Powers have been well treated. I myself have roomed in a German house, and I can testify to that.

THE YOKO TAIKIC.
One of the main causes (apart from natural kindliness) of the good conduct of Russia is, beyond doubt, the disappearance of the vodka traffic. By nature Russians are simple-minded, fraternal, and democratic, and their occasional excesses against Jews and "intelligents" have nearly all been engineered by the police, with the aid of money for vodka. The moment war was threatened there was a universal demand for the closing of the State drink shops. This demand was first raised by the veteran and indefatigable temperance propagandist, M. Tshelischeff. The demand was backed by the whole press. Under Government decrees all drink shops were at once closed, and the sale of wine, spirits, and even beer, forbidden. This threatens an enormous loss to the revenue. "Vodka," the national drink, which is colourless brandy containing 40 per cent. of alcohol, was up till now sold in about seventy thousand State drink stores (fashinsky) for consumption of the premises.

Last year the Government drew £200,000,000 profit from this source (this including both retail profits and excise duty). That is a third of the Budget. Now the public is agitating like one man that the State drink "lavki" be kept closed till the end of the war. Under existing law there is a qualified local option, the peasants having in theory power to petition for the closing of the drink stores and the Government being obliged to respect their request. For fiscal reasons no attention has been hitherto paid to the many peasant resolutions against the drink stores. The Imperial Government now undertakes to satisfy all resolutions of village "mirs" in favour of closing the drink shops, and it is highly likely that the war, whatever its result, will compensate Russia for her sacrifices by ridding her of the greatest of all obstacles to her political and social progress.

A "RUSSIAN" CITY.
In 1907 the "Petersburgers" was the most cosmopolitan citizen in Europe. He has now become national. His business man has ceased talking and writing in German, and his society man has curiously enough, ceased talking French. The city has become Russian. It is no accidental sign that a violent agitation has been going on for the renaming of the city "Petrograd" (Petersburg, by analogy with Belgrad, White-Town), instead of the German "Petersburg." To-day, together with the news of the disaster to the brave and capable General Samonoff, comes an Imperial ukase making the change. Some experts dislike the reform, declaring that it sweeps away a glorious memory of Peter the Great, who took the name of his metropolis not from the German but from the Dutch. Naturally the foreign signs have disappeared from the streets. The famous German bourgeois Restaurant Leiner on the Nevsky Prospekt now appears clumsily as "Restaurant of the Association of Russian Waiters." The war has, indeed, nationalised all Europe. On August 6, the day before I left Berlin in the train of the Berlin Ambassador, I saw two ancient Berliners (the young men had all left) removing the gold letters "Piccadilly" from the giant cake-kiosks on Potsdamer Platz. In Russia nationalisation is proceeding with even greater intensity. Tolstoy tells in "War and Peace" how an aged Frenchified aristocrat "saw" his old self in his old age to learn the Russian tongue. To-day, though great cosmopolitans, Russians all know their own language. Not, however, until the present war did they begin to acquire the true nationalistic ingenuity of the patriot, the insularity which makes the British national type so obstinate and so angular. To-day, in the words of the Moscow publicist Schepkin, "the citizens of all the Russian have at last become Russian." "Ruslyans" make no more mistakes.

I am writing this on the day after General Samonoff's defeat. This defeat makes natural a parallel with the Japanese war. It is not, however, a parallel, but a contrast—a contrast entirely to the advantage of the Russia of to-day. During the Japanese war the nation was seriously divided. In the mass were deep indifference and distrust. This, on the other hand, led the loyalist minority to exert themselves in frenetic patriotism. On the one hand was sullen, half-suppressed criticism, and a desire to see the Autocracy further discredited by defeat. On the other was tawdry processions with icons, fierce and Japanese newspaper articles, and the flooding of the Empire with coloured posters ridiculing the Japanese as monkeys, and predicting their easy defeat.

These patriotic manifestations were artificially stimulated by the police, and they deceived no one. To-day conditions have changed. Citizens are serious, solemn, and little inclined for demonstrations. There are no incitements against Germans or Austrians. There are no vilifying speeches, and, except in the press, no desire to upbraid the very terrible foe. The one exception to this good conduct is the ultra-Nationalist "Novoye Vremya," which is satisfying the peaceable Germans left in this city by publishing lists of their names and addresses. Luckily, the Russian people have kept their heads, and in nearly all cases they have behaved moderately and humanely. Having traversed since the outbreak of war Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, all at war or mobilized, I can say that nowhere has there been less anger or suspicion than here. The attack upon the German Embassy, ending in the killing of a harmless old man, was the sole exception. It was due to excitement of the evening edition of the "Novoye Vremya." In general, subjects of the Imperial Powers have been well treated. I myself have roomed in a German house, and I can testify to that.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.
Russia is taking her first disaster with equanimity. If the defeat is isolated it will prove to be a blessing in disguise. There has been too much optimism here, as in London. When I arrived in London from Berlin on August 7, much struck by the dangerous perfection of Germany's mobilisation, a certain class of newspaper was proclaiming that Germany could not fight at all, that her prestige was a fraud, and that the Belgians alone had proved too strong for her. The war was over before it had begun. That was confirmed by the newspapers. Here the newspapers I find the same dangerous spirit. The "Novoye Vremya," the "Den," the "Mirzhevskaya Viedomosti" (supposed to be the organ of General Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War), and all the big provincial organs, have been daily telling their readers that the Germans can't fight and don't know how to fight. "The Germans won't wait for the bayonet," "the more we wait 'Cosack' put Germans to flight," "the Germans have no food," "the Germans daily show that they are only seeking chances to surrender," and so on—these optimistic untruths appear daily; and daily it is proven that the Kaiser's plans have gone astray; that "Berlin is in revolution," that "the 9th Army Corps (there is no such thing) has been disbanded for mutiny," and so on. This is an extremely dangerous spirit in which to go to war. Luckily it is confined to the press, nearly all the press being entirely deprived of a sense for the realities of war. That is almost the only criticism which may fairly be directed against the Russian attitude. The Army has no delusions as to the immense military power of its chief adversary, and it is far from any delusions the fate of General Samonoff would cure them.

To show the courageous spirit of Russia, I ought to remark that the first defeat is having the effect of increasing the number of young Russians who want to volunteer, and otherwise help. The War Office was this morning stormed by sturdy young men, exempted from service as only sons, whose one desire is bridle training, and be sent to the front. Luckily, Russia has enough trained men—more than she can use.

"ENGLISH GENTLEMEN"
THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN FRANCE.
The roll of the drum beating "La Marseillaise" has died out, and Dananet, the French Tommy Atkins, has gone to his duty manfully, even rejecting over the fact that the prolonged nightmare that has been disturbing him is about to vanish. "War is imminent," says a newspaper. "It has been imminent for 44 years," says a French soldier. "It is better to have done with it once for all." The wretched face, the ordeal as bravely as he does; there are no "scenes," although tears well up into the eyes of all of them, eyes looking which shines the love of mother and sisterly devotion. The men go off as quickly as they responded to the call to arms, and then eyes are strained towards Albion's white cliffs. "Les Anglais viendront pour nous," spring from many lips.

A few days past, days spent in patient and confident expectancy. On a certain night the cliffs and the strand of the many villages about Boulogne-sur-Mer are lined with fishermen and others, all intent on watching signals made by "scavengers" (destroyers), of which one occasionally sees five, three, "Les vicieux!" "the exultant and joyous cry" one early morning. Yes, indeed, they are coming; they are coming. Thereupon, all those who can tramp towards the town on a hard, dusty road, under a broiling sun, to welcome "les Anglais," as they speak the word in those parts.

A FRENCH WELCOME.
In a very few days the town itself and its surrounding hillside are covered with our tents. Steamer after steamer deposits its load of fine, stalwart men and youths, who are welcomed with delight and heartfelt gratitude. "Vive les Anglais! Vive l'entente cordiale! Vive le Roi! Vive la France!" An animated scene is to be witnessed daily—say, almost hourly—alongside the basin. The docks are crowded with men, horses, guns, A.S.C. wagons, etc. It is almost hourly transported. The transport is hardly moved alongside when our gallant men clatter down the gangways, the horses are slung over the side, military automobiles, repairing wagons, and all the adjuncts of warfare, follow in rapid succession. Cheers, waving of French flags, and British flags. The army men unsaddle their horses, and proceed to massage their saddlebores. The clasp, clasp, clasp of the messengers makes their idyl music, and a lady remarks to her little son: "Jean, I have always told you that the English were kind to their horses."

Many French ladies speak English fairly well, and on one of them inquiring of a cavalryman to which regiment he belongs he replies that it has the honour of belonging to Queen Mary, and he adds: "Her Majesty was very kind to us when we left. She gave us each a pipe and plenty of tobacco." "Vous avez une bien bonne reine," says the lady, forgetting to speak English in her admiration of her Majesty's kindly thought. On another occasion a "Madam," as Tommy soon gets to call her, asks a tall "Blankshireman" what he thinks of his French fellow in arms, and she gets his reply in French, English, French, and French French; but she understands him, and is much gratified. "Petit soldat, bien bon," is how he gives his opinion. English residents and visitors are very proud of the demeanour of the soldiers of their country. To them the clanking of the spurs of our smart cavalrymen sound like music as these well-set, well-groomed young fellows walk along with a swing that delights an English girl to such an extent that I hear one exclaim: "What lovely swank!" to which "soldiers" three reply with a "Thank you, Miss." Tommy is generous. He brings with him huge pots of jam and marmalade, ripe off the cover of one, spreads some on a slice of bread, and then hands over the whole pot to a crowd of ragged urchins, male and female. "That's jam," he informs them. They understand that. French people supply the bread, and the urchins are as happy as a meat-maker's dog curled up in shaving. A neighbouring shop is quickly

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horses. I saw that years ago when I was at school in their country. The ground is strewn with accoutrements, and a man, after having been killed in their breast, stretch out on the bare soil in quest of a short rest, for some of them, if not many, are to be entrained very shortly.

SCENES.
A little French girl boldly steps up to a British soldier and asks him for a souvenir. "Passez-moi les Anglais, passez-moi les Anglais," is the old-fashioned mite's speech. He does not understand her words, so they are translated for his benefit. With knightly courtesy does this private in the "Dartmoor" remove the numeral from his left shoulder-strap (the nearest the heart, I presume), and presents it to the happy and dainty-petite damoiselle. She puts up her lips. He understands that she has recently kissed the little creature. "How amiable, how gallant those English soldiers are!" exclaims Goegeton's overjoyed mother, gracefully bowing to the gallant knight, who salutes her in military fashion and presents her with his regimental badge. The crowd cheers vociferously, and a rush is made for the temporary "camp"; in a few minutes, hardly a badge or a numeral is left. Mothers and fathers lift their children shoulder-high, and the little ones tug at the numerals and badges, not in vain, for Tommy helps them to detach the coveted souvenir. Having the roughly looked camp, the fortunate ones depart with cries of "Look at what the English soldiers have given us!" Ah, but we must give them something in our turn; they are too polite, too amiable; one can see that they are "des gentlemen Anglais." And English gentlemen they are from beginning to end, and a British subject feels proud of them. None of us had so far heard of Lord Kitchener's recommendations to the King's soldiers, but they have faithfully hearkened to his advice. For ten days did I go into the town, watching them land, march through Boulogne to their respective quarters in and about it, wandering about the streets and in the adjacent communes, and English gentlemen they were on every occasion. A French lady kisses her hand to them, and many another does so. Off come caps doffed with a capricious dignity. An Englishman comments the blunder of offering money to one of them for a badge, remarking that he wants it for a French lady. The soldier "looks" at him, hands the badge to him, remarking the while: "I am an Englishman, sir, and I don't sell presents to ladies."

MASTERING THE LANGUAGE.
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SCOTS IN FRANCE.
A killed regiment from the North is literally cooped up in an old barracks, and people are hanging to the rails, as Londoners hang on to those of the barbed wire in Brixton walk. One of the Scotsmen comments on this curiosity in the following fashion: "They are taking us for the monkeys as Cosmopolite" (the site of Edinburgh's magnificent "Zoo"). They have marched in with a pipe. The Sherman know them, and explain that they have seen them at "Aberdeen" and at "Leet" (Leith), but that in those places they were de bellis jupes. "Why don't they show them?" inquire the fishwives, who, with their labored taste for colour, do not fancy khaki. They insist on seeing the "de vrain jupes," and Jack obliges them by removing the khaki covering. Then, woman-like, they speculate as to the price of such "magnificent cloth." Ever long every Tommy is sporting the French, the Belgian, and the Russian colours and picking up French. A body of the A.S.C. and of the Ambulance Corps march down the Grande Rue, headed by an unmistakable Cockney playing "The Cock of the North" on a mouth-organ. This extraordinary regimental band provokes the following comment: "All the same, they have a funny music, those English." You understand, mon chow, that it is only in wartime that they play like that. Oh, they have fine bands, as good as ours, I have heard them in Heed Parc. One more humorous incident. A number of Victoria nurses arrive "one fine day." "Ah! here are the wives of the soldiers!" exclaims. An explosion of laughter follows this assertion. I explain to my neighbours that they are nurses, and am thanked by a lady, who adds: "Mais, monseigneur, avec de si belles toilettes, elles ne seignent pas les officiers, sans doute." Again I explain that there is no doubt about the matter; they nurse officers and men. "C'est admirable."

That the King's soldiers will fight as they always have when their turn comes there can be no doubt. But they will always be remembered as "English gentlemen." I was a good deal among them at all hours of the day; but never did I see one intoxicated, and they were ever generous, kind-hearted, and polite. "Ile n'est inutile personne." "C'est de bravo gens." Now, by all means, you are the words I hear coming unmistakably from the heart as well as from the lips of a Frenchwoman as a train-load of British soldiers is conveyed towards the path of glory. My many of them come back in the prayer of those who witness them as they leave Boulogne-sur-Mer. They "gentlemen" will never be forgotten. They have done much to cement the Entente Cordiale. C. E. R. in the "Morning Post."

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.
DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood children, let the parents be very careful to keep the child away from the street and from the playground. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight. They will not have to remain at home long. It is also clean out the ordinary beds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimize the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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THE CHILDREN'S BAZAAR is a special feature of this year's sale.
A Visit to the Convent during the Bazaar will afford a rare opportunity of getting an insight into the educational value of the Industrial Section of the School, wherein the technical training of hundreds of orphan girls is being conducted from day to day.
Hongkong, October 17, 1914.

bought out, and fancy bread (the baking of it has not as yet been prohibited), lemons, and chocolate are handed over to the "Tornados." One lady presents them with a bottle of champagne. It is dexterously uncorked, and all are pleased except a brave liddle who professes "was druppia" to "sweet wine." He is spoiling, so are his comrades, for a "frucht," and they would like to "clure a wight of Germans." "There'll be no work for us to do if we let the Belgians do it all." That is the spirit that animates all our men who have been temporarily "left behind."

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THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY

The Great Dinner at the Victoria Theatre.
8.30 p.m.—Lecture by Rev. J. K. Macneil at Union Church Guild.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, October 23—
9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral in aid of Prince of Wales Fund.

SATURDAY, October 24—
Midnight Children's League Box at. Noon.—Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting.

TUESDAY, November 3—
2.20 p.m.—Sale of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

WEDNESDAY, November 4—
Licensing Sessions.

THURSDAY, November 5—
9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, November 8—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—
9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.

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Hongkong, July 21, 1914.

organism like the pebrine of silkworms can in a very few cases be passed on through the germ-cells. Such an organism can multiply and can produce its characteristic effects in the next generation. But it does not become part of the invaded host, and we can not conceive it taking part in the geometrically ordered processes of segregation.

These illustrations may seem too gross; but what refinement will meet the requirements of the problem, that the thing introduced must be, as the living organism itself is, capable of multiplication and of subordinating itself in a definite system of segregation.

That which is conferred in variation must rather itself be a change, not of material, but of arrangement, or of function. The invention of additions extrinsic to the organism does not seriously help us to imagine how the power to change can be conferred, and if it proves that hope in that direction must be abandoned I think we lose very little. By the rearrangement of a very moderate number of things we soon reach a number of possibilities practically infinite.

"I have confidence that the artistic gifts of mankind will prove to be due not to something added to the make-up of an ordinary man, but to the absence of factors which in the normal person inhibit the development of these gifts. They are almost beyond doubt to be looked upon as releases of powers normally suppressed. The instrument is there, but it is 'stopped down'."

The scents of flowers or fruits, the quality of the wool of the merino, or in an analogous case, the multiplicity of quills to the tail of the hantian pigeon, are in all probability other examples of such releases.

Somewhat reluctantly, and rather from a sense of duty, I have devoted most of this address to the evolutionary aspects of genetic research. We can not keep these things out of our heads, though sometimes we wish we could.

The outcome, as you will have seen, is negative, destroying much that till lately passed for gospel. Destruction may be useful, but it is a low kind of work. We are just about where Boyle was in the seventeenth century. We can dispose of alchemy, but we can not make more than a quasi-chemistry. We are awaiting our Priestley and our Mendeleeff.

SPORTING.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

Annual Meeting.

The report to be submitted to the Seventy-seventh annual meeting of the H. K. Football Club next Wednesday states that during the season 55 new members joined the Club, some 15 resignations being received. Financially the year was a very successful one. The increased number of subscriptions together with the large amount of money from the stands leaves the Club with a balance of \$135.60 at the bank, despite some heavy items of expenditure, including the sum of \$90.00 for returning part of the ground. The Shield competition now shows a credit balance of \$7.12, which has been secured by the transfer from Club account of \$127.40, the amount of stand receipts at Shield matches. The Association section did only fairly well in the League. In the Shield competition they reached the semifinal, and after drawing with H.M.S. Memphis, were very unfortunately to be beaten in the replay by one goal. Many midweek matches were played with fair results. The six-a-side competition at the opening of houses on was very successful. Mr. W. V. Pennington ultimately occupying first place. The Rugby section had a very fine season, the Capt. Mr. H. S. Rouse, being largely responsible for this. Altogether 10 matches were played, all being won except the last against the Army and Navy combined. The Cup was retained, after winning every match in the competition. Honour Caps were awarded to Messrs. A. P. Denny, E. G. Megarry and A. S. Kempthorne. Henry thinks are due to Lieut. Collett, R.N., Lieut. Pym, R.A., and Capt. Greenwood, R.A., for their most helpful co-operation throughout the season.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady May and Miss May took tiffin yesterday at the Cafe Voltaire, which devoted Monday and yesterday's takings to the Prince of Wales Fund.

Mr. W. E. Clarke, secretary to the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd., returned to the Colony by the s.s. Aldenham and has resumed his duties.

Mr. F. A. Macintosh, of Messrs. Macintosh & Co., was married yesterday at St. John's Cathedral, to Miss Isabel Osborne, who arrived from England by the Miyazaki Maru. The Rev. V. H. Copley officiated. Mr. R. C. Bridger gave away the bride and Mr. H. E. Scriver was best man. A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the back page of this issue will be found some interesting news items.

Lo Chak Chi, a shopkeeper of 137 Wing Lok Street, reports to the Police that on the 26th inst. his accountant named Chui Ping Young obtained \$2,000 by means of a forged cheque and absconded.

A Chinese broker of 54 Queen's Road West reports to the Police that some person entered his house through a door in the roof and stole clothing valued at \$24, jewellery valued at \$23 and \$1,250 in money.

The Great Duncan and his augmented company returned from Manila yesterday and opened 1st night at the Victoria Theatre where he will show for a short season. Tonight the band of the 25th Paurahia will be in attendance.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued last evening announced that H. E. the Governor has given his assent to the Ordinance to provide for the winding up of the affairs of certain alien enemies.

We are requested by the Superiores of the Italian Convent to convey her sincere thanks to all friends and patrons for their donations and assistance at the recent Bazaar held at the Convent. Considering the strenuous times, the sale was extended by very gratifying success, thanks to the generosity of the community, for which the Superiores is very grateful.

An armed robbery took place last night in the Central District. Tam Yin Yiu, a concubine living in 53 Des Voeux Road Central, has reported to the Police that about 9.30 p.m. she heard a noise in the passage outside her room. She looked out and saw two men, one of whom she knew. They forced her into her cubicle and bound her hand and feet. Scouring the key, they unlocked the door and made off with jewelry worth \$25, clothing valued at \$30 and \$100 in money. No arrest has yet been made.

Last night at Upper Lascar Road three men attacked a wall holder at the Central Market who was returning home with the day's takings, amounting to \$115. He had turned into Tank Lane when the three men, who were sitting on some steps, suddenly rushed at him. One of them threw pepper in his eyes and another snatched the bag containing the money from his hand and ran down into Queen's Road. Near Tong Street Mr. S. A. Bai caught the man with the money, and the other two men were also arrested; they will be brought before the Court to-morrow.

Fifteen Chinese, some of whom are employed at the Office of the "China Mail," were charged before Mr. Macleod this morning with gambling. The first defendant was also charged with being the keeper of a common gaming house. Evidence showed that the first defendant dealt out the cards for the game of nani pai and explained how the game was to be played. A pack of cards and a sum of money was found on a table around which the defendants were assembled. Detective Singleton said that several of the defendants were on the premises without permission. Mr. Macleod fined the first defendant \$25 and the remainder \$2 each.

SEQUEL TO THE HOSPITAL
ROBBERY CASE.

Before Mr. Wood this morning, Any Mawson, a typist, formerly in the employ of Mr. Faithful, was charged with receiving stolen clothes and with conspiring with divers other persons to obtain by means of false pretences \$20.00, the money of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Faithful appeared to defend. George Murphy said the case had been framed against the unit to-day by Mr. Macleod. He was not prepared to go with the case as an important witness had to be found.

Mr. Faithful referred to the case of three weeks ago when two men and an amah were charged with the same offences. The men were convicted and the amah, whom he defended was discharged. At that time the present defendant was in Canton and he (Mr. Faithful) told the defendant's sister to get the defendant back as there was a warrant out against her. The defendant was daily expressing a contentment and he considered it cruel to keep the woman in suspense. He himself had gone into the sum of \$100 for the defendant, and supposing next Saturday he could not produce the woman where did he come in to the ground. There was not a title of evidence to prove her connected with the conspiracy. The Police had had a week to get the amah. He appealed for a hearing on the grounds of humanity.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for a week, observing that a medical certificate to the effect that the defendant was unable to appear would satisfy him for a further postponement of the case.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T look for blood for chills. Don't look for blood for chills. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then nature will restore the blood to you, and you will be as good as new. Mr. R. C. Bridger gave away the bride and Mr. H. E. Scriver was best man. A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN
CANTON.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Passengers arriving from Canton to-day report that a bomb exploded in front of a hotel on the New Road at 8.30 last night. Seven persons, including the man who threw the bomb, were killed.

THE SISTERS OF ST. PAUL.

Their Work in Hongkong.

(Continued)

The Sisters of St. Paul are generally known in Hongkong under the name of the French Sisters. They became apostles of charity in this Colony from its beginning, and keeping pace with the general development of Hongkong, their works have attained a high degree of prosperity.

Their establishment situated at Wanchai, between Queen's Road and the sea, was created in order to receive abandoned children. For more than half a century thousands of Chinese children have been taken in, brought up, and instructed, and have thus been enabled to become useful and disciplined members of the community.

After some time the small and apparently insignificant house of charity gradually acquired larger proportions, being allowed to do so by the filling up of the sea.

On this newly made ground, side by side with the "St. Francis" different departments soon appeared. An Industrial School, in which the Chinese were taught the various occupations, sewing, etc., a Boarding School for young girls of European parentage, a Refuge for aged and infirm Chinese, and finally a Hospital.

The actual establishment of the refuge of which is something above 50,000 square feet does not contain less than 400 persons.

The site therefore becoming too limited for so many different works, the Rev. Mother Superior has been thinking for some time past of transferring the whole institution to a more appropriate locality, which would allow a better and more convenient space to be given to each department.

The removal of the Cotton Mills (Cane-way Bay) to Shanghai has permitted the Sisters to purchase this site for their property. The acquisition, however, would have been impossible, but for the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, who kindly undertook all negotiations and brought them to a happy conclusion.

Although the existing buildings at Cane-way Bay are marvellously adaptable for the different departments' various modifications are necessary, and the construction of these will be commenced very shortly. Furthermore the property being one of the largest in Hongkong, the Sisters of St. Paul, will be very specially installed.

The buildings are to be divided into five sections, which will be connected by verandahs.

The current for the Sisters and Nuns, this building comprising two storeys, will include two large work rooms, parlours, refectory for the Sisters and for the pupils of the European boarding school, four dormitories, an infirmary, and 11 single rooms.

The Institution (or College) for young European girls which will contain the following: Parlours, general study and recreation room, class-rooms, music apartments, library and three dormitories. This building will be able to accommodate 120 boarders and 300 pupils.

The Orphanage.—This building will be organized to maintain 400 persons. The divisions of this section will be as follows: Kitchen, laundries, two refectories, 3 study rooms, 2 work-rooms, dormitories—a section for the aged and infirm, one for young Chinese girls and one for the infants. In every part of this building, as in each of the preceding sections all necessities relating to modern hygiene have been fully provided for. The rooms are vast and well aired and spacious interior play grounds, with tennis courts as well as exterior gardens, render the organization complete.

Abundant light and perfect ventilation are the best doctors in establishments where a number of persons are assembled. The laws of hygiene require plenty of sun and ample space in order to keep away all manner of diseases. With regard to the different sections, everything has been perfectly foreseen and so carefully thought out, that this Institution will undoubtedly rank amongst those of the first class, and will deserve more than ever, the kind interest that the inhabitants of this Colony have always shown towards it.

A modern Hospital containing 50 rooms, septic and aseptic operating rooms, lift, etc. All patients sent in by the doctors of the Colony will be received in this Hospital which will be directed by the Sisters of St. Paul, with all the skill and charity of which they have no often given proof in their present establishment.

A garden will be attached to the hospital and will be reserved for the patients only.

A small Church with a Byzantine type of architecture. If this Church, which will be common to every section of the establishment, could be constructed in granite according to all the rules of art, it would be a real artistic acquisition for the Colony. It is deeply to be regretted that it cannot be so, as the land is the same and the marble alone that give life to religious monuments and which enable artistic inspirations to be rendered. This demand of Art for material of a costly nature cannot unfortunately be met by the limited resources of the Sisters. Nevertheless, after considering the plan with its lines of marvellous exactitude and purity, one does not hesitate to affirm that the Church will be the most perfect religious monument that the Colony possesses. Special homage must be rendered to the young architect, who, with scientific skill and exquisite taste, has given to this creation so powerful an idea.

The income of prayer will rise towards a vastly greater fervour and application, under a nave surrounded by a dome, which over of it to mind the triumph of Christian thought.

The work of construction and modification of the building will probably be terminated by the 1st of July 1915. The numerous persons of Hongkong who are interested in the good work of the Sisters of St. Paul will then be able to visit the establishment at Cane-way Bay frequently. This second and complete installation will give to the good work of the Sisters that character of permanence which naturally strikes the mind at the simple comparison of the existing buildings with those which are now in projection.

EXTRAORDINARY
OCCURRENCE AT
CALCUTTA."KOMAGATA MARU" PASSENGERS
RUN AMOK.

Calcutta, Oct. 2.—The following official statement has been issued:—

The passengers of the Komagata Maru, who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hooghly on Saturday evening. The Bengal Government had been asked to arrange their safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab, so a special train was arranged to meet the steamer at Budge Budge on the morning of Tuesday.

Police officers and a Magistrate and Punjab officers, with others, met the steamer. After some persuasion they prevailed upon the men to land, but they still were unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Magistrate scrupulously refrained from exercising his powers until he found the men refused to enter the train and were determined to march by road to Calcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and explained its terms to the leaders, but in complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road. He had not sufficient force to prevent them. Troops and Police were then requisitioned to stop them. They were stopped when they had gone three or four miles from the Punjab. There they proceeded with the troops, met them and then they were taken to a breach of the Ordinance and told them that what they had to say would be considered at Budge Budge; and thither they were taken. They were taken without demur, followed by the Police and the troops. The first special train had already gone off with about 60 men most willingly. Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge Budge, where they were met by the Punjab officers and a second station. He actually made the arrangements, when the following occurrence took place:—Soon after the party arrived at the station the leader with the intention of explaining the position to him. At this moment the men suddenly became very excited. Without warning a hot revolver fire was opened on the Police and officers, while others charged them with staves and knives and even one or two with swords. The revolver fire was returned by the Punjab officers, who were armed with revolvers. In a few seconds Sergeant-Major Eastwood was shot, Sir Frederick Halliday wounded in the foot, Police shot through both leg and arm, Humphreys, seriously injured. Lord Curzon, the Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, fatally shot through the body; and several Sergeants badly wounded in the head. It was only when the front was cleared that the troops were ordered to fire. Even then the rioters did not desert immediately, but made two or three further rushes. A party of them occupied some shops, from which they maintained a steady fire; here the majority of their casualties took place. Sixteen rioters were killed, as well as two innocent onlookers. In addition to the casualties mentioned, the Punjab Police had one killed and six injured. 32 prisoners have been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life and the injuries to the Punjab Police. They have already declared intention of sending to their homes the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by their voyages on this ship.

16 KILLED: 9 DANGEROUSLY
WOUNDED.

It is appears that the number of emigrants who were brought to the Hooghly on the Komagata Maru was about 320 or 330. Of these 60 went off by train to their destination. Of the rest, besides 16 who were killed during the outbreak, nine were dangerously wounded.

The condition of the three Police Officers who were injured in the Budge Budge affair on Tuesday is that they are all progressing as well as can be expected. The Superintendent of the Punjab Police, Sir Frederick Halliday, is in a serious condition. One Sikh wounded in the course of the affair and removed to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, died on Thursday afternoon.

THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

Calcutta, Oct. 2, 9.20 a.m.—Sikh as a result of the riot at Budge Budge, the Golden Temple and expressed regret at the incident at Budge Budge, and reassured the Government of their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

At a crowded meeting of Sikh and Punjab residents in Calcutta this evening similar resolutions were passed, with a request that the editors of newspapers would abstain from violent and undesirable remarks creating ill feeling amongst the brave and loyal Sikhs who are fighting side by side with the British in the war.

That Mr. R. C. Bridger, District Magistrate of Howrah, has been appointed by the Bengal Government to enquire officially into the Budge Budge affair.

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WAR NEWS.

"I suppose you were thirsting to get back to Germany to fight," said Mr. Hinton, at Greenwich, to a German seaman who was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

The man, who pleaded guilty, said he was in the German army, and Mr. Hinton at once discharged him, to his evident surprise.

Mr. Richard Marsh, the King's trainer, has sent seven men from the Egerston House establishment at Newmarket to join the colours. Two day eight stable lads at Newmarket were sent to a military depot, and on the following day another party of six left Newmarket as recruits.

At Portland, while returning home, a man named Atwell was challenged by sentries, but as he returned to the shore and will come on a night fired and wounded him in the leg. On being picked up it was discovered that the man was very deaf and had not heard the challenge. In another spot a Government official merely told the sentry not to be ridiculous and tried to walk on, but found a bygone point against his chest, and had to wait for the escort.

Quite an exciting incident occurred on board the German-Australian liner Anstruther in Colombo the other day. A German officer was shot in the legs by a Punjabi guard. It appears that the officer attempted to descend towards the holds, where there was a large amount of explosives, but the Punjabi requested him not to do so, and tried to walk on, but found a bygone point against his chest, and had to wait for the escort.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review recalls a speech made a year or two back by Mr. Asquith, when he was a member of the Imperial Defence Committee, to ensure that, should war come, the country might not be totally unprepared for it. Part of this machinery consisted of a Sub-Committee for the co-ordination of departmental action on the outbreak of war, and there can be little doubt that this committee has been largely responsible for the smoothness with which the two Service departments, the Foreign Office, the Treasury and the Home Office have worked together. The Sub-Committee will be recalled, compiled what Mr. Asquith called a War Book assigning to every department its responsibility for action under every head of war policy. It also drafted, at least two years in advance of the outbreak of war, all the proclamations, Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, notices, etc., which could be foreseen. Every possible provision was made, said Mr. Asquith, to avoid delay in setting in force the machinery in the unhappy event of war taking place.

A "ROYAL AND IMPERIAL" COMMAND.

The "Times" quotes from a trustworthy source the text of an Order issued by the Emperor William on the 19th August, in which he says:—

"It is my Royal and Imperial command that you concentrate all your efforts upon one single purpose, that is, that you address all your skill and all the valour of my soldiers to exterminate the treacherous English. Walk over General French's contemptible little army."

General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege, on being made prisoner, sent the following letter to the King of the Belgians:

"After honourable engagements on August 4, 5, and 6, I considered that the force of Liege could only play the role of 'fort de dret.' I nevertheless maintained military government in order to maintain the defence as long as possible and to exercise moral influence upon the garrison. Your Majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on August 6, at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday, 5.52 p.m. The greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins. That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to my escort, who drew me from a stronghold while I was being suffocated by gas from the exploded powder. I was conveyed to a trench, where I fell. A German captain gave me drink, and I was made prisoner and taken to Liege. I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am physically shattered by the explosion, and I have surrendered to the fortress not the fort. I beg pardon, sire, in Germany, where I am proceeding, my thoughts will be as they always have been, of Belgium and the King. I would gladly have given my life to defend the fortress, but death was not granted to us."

SAVED BY A GERMAN BAND.

Tale of the Escape of the Goeben and Breslau.

The following entertaining story of how the Goeben and the Breslau evaded the Blockading English fleet has appeared in the "Stockholm Dagblad." The two German men-of-war arrived on the morning of August 6 in the harbour of Mexico, where they coaled from some German steamers. Meantime English men-of-war had stopped both the passages from the harbour. Four cruisers waited outside, to the north, by Cape Fero, while two battleships were stationed to the south near Regio. The Germans remained all day in the harbour, but when darkness fell they raised anchor, and threaded their way to the north through the very narrow passage. As they steamed ahead, the lead on the English ships was "Watch and Rain," which could be heard far out to sea. The English cruisers in the north heard the sound approaching them, and the battleships in the south hastened northwards to their aid. The music continued uninterrupted, and could be heard coming from the "western" side of the passage; but when the English battleships were thrown in this direction, there was nothing to be seen. Under cover of the night the Germans had disappeared, and had sailed on to the north, where they had turned off and landed in safety. The Goeben and Breslau, meanwhile, had slipped off southwards, and had followed a narrow, deep passage, which is close to the coast of Sicily, and is all but little known, and the best formed by the recent earthquakes.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

There is nothing so good for rheumatism, sprains, lacerations, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE FRONTIER AT NANCY.

SPLENDID WORK BY THE BRITISH TROOPS.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

RECRUITING AT SINGAPORE.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY PASSAGES HOME.

Malayan Contingent Offered.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, Oct. 27.
A recruiting office has been opened here for the purpose of men desiring to enlist in the British Army.
The local Government is paying the men's passages home.
The Straits Times has enabled Lord Kitchener offering a Malayan Contingent of 100 men ready to serve in any capacity.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANS DRIVEN ACROSS THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1.10 p.m.
A communiqué states that in the region east of Nancy between the forest of Bezance and Peroy we assumed the offensive and drove the enemy across the frontier.

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7.15 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states that the struggle continues to be particularly lively between the mouth of the Yser and Lens.
The Allies have not retired from any spot and they have continued to make progress between Ypres and Roulers and also in the Soissons district.
An artillery combat at Berry Au Bac resulted in our favour and we destroyed several of the enemy's guns.

MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 11.40 a.m.
The Official Press Bureau announces that Sir Sydney Buxton, Governor-General of South Africa, has informed Mr. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a number of burghers in the northern districts of the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal have been misguided enough to defy the authority of the Government and make preparations for rebellion. Generals Christien, De Wet and Beyers commanding military requirements.
The rebel commandos have already seized Heilbron and officials have been captured.
The Government is determined to deal with the matter firmly. The very great majority of the citizens of every province are loyal and detest the very idea of rebellion.

TRAFFIC ON THE THAMES.

New Regulations.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7.5 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that all traffic on the Thames must pass through two stipulated channels.

DOM MANUEL AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Reuter is authorised to say that Dom Manuel had no connection with recent events in Portugal, which has undeavourd through every channel to serve Great Britain in any military capacity.
Queen Amelia left for the front with the English Red Cross workers.

ANOTHER GERMAN STORY.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 6.25 p.m.
The German story regarding the battle at Warsaw is evidently intended for home consumption, and is totally disbelieved.

RUSSIANS SOUTH OF PRZEMYSL.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1.10 p.m.
The Russians on the San and to the south of Przemyśl have increased their offensive movement.

GREECE TO RE-OCCUPY EPIRUS.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter is informed that Greece has intimated to the Powers that she will re-occupy Epirus from which the Greek Army withdrew in March in pursuance with the request of the Conference of Ambassadors.
The action of the Greeks does not reverse the decision of the Powers. Greece has been invited by the population, even the Mussulmans, to restore order and security, as since the retirement of the Greek troops anarchy and devastation have reigned.
Troops are now being despatched.
Greece announces that Valona is outside her sphere of influence and has given Italy assurances to that effect.

THE REFUSE OF THE ENEMY DESCRIBED.

British Troops' Splendid Work.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1 p.m.
The Eye-Witness at Headquarters describes operations leading to the great battle on the North coast.
The arrival of British reinforcements, he says, enabled the Allies' line to be extended northward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two minor engagements dislodged the enemy in the region of Mont Desauts, the enemy retreating hastily in the darkness.
The Germans also evacuated Baillois.
The advance of our Left Wing endangered the whole of the enemy's positions, and thus all the country from the left bank of the Lys and to Arruents fell into our hands.

Our Right Wing to the south of the Lys continued fiercely in contested positions. Howitzers having to silence houses to make way for the infantry.
Villages taken were re-taken by the French cavalry which gave most welcome support.

In driving the enemy back we encountered the strongest opposition at La Bassée.
Progress was slow against machine guns but counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

The general attack was unsuccessful, and in the British Brigade counter-attack, 1,100 Germans dead were found in the trenches alone.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 4.45 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states that the fact that the Germans have crossed the Yser need not be taken too seriously since advice to-day indicate a general advance of the Allies between Nieuport and Ypres, and also east of Arras.

NIEUPORT BOMBARDED.

6.15 a.m.
A Paris communiqué published at 11 p.m. says:—
Nieuport has been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has been continued on the front of Nieuport and Dinande without apparently achieving any result.

All the front between La Bassée and the River Somme has also been the object of violent night attacks, all of which have been repulsed. There is nothing noteworthy to report on the rest of the front.

9 a.m.
Dutch papers state that the Germans sacked Roulers, after surrounding the village, and killed a thousand of the inhabitants.

A BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7.20 a.m.
A Belgian official communiqué says:—
The situation on Sunday evening was better than on Saturday, when we lost our position on the River Yser, and were repulsed for 21 miles.

We have been strengthened by the Allies and have since resumed touch with the enemy at different points of the river.
Our losses in ten days' fighting amounted to 10,000 killed and wounded. The German losses were heavier.

THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

Bombardment of Warsaw Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 4.35 a.m.
German despatches state that battles are raging under the walls of Warsaw. The city is being bombarded by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, and the inhabitants are fleeing.

A RUSSIAN REPORT.

8.00 a.m.
A message from Petrograd states that the Russians re-capture of Lowicz has ensured the possession of the country for eighty miles westward of Warsaw.

THE AUTONOMY OF ALBANIA.

Italian Warships Land A Force At Valona.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 4.35 a.m.
A telegram from Rome says that Italian warships landed a force at Valona, ostensibly to succour the inhabitants suffering from Epirote raids. The warships are patrolling the coast to prevent gun-running and other infringements of the autonomy of Albania.

DISASTER TO A FRENCH LINER.

2,500 Belgian Refugees Aboard.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 4.35 a.m.
A French liner, while on a voyage from Boulogne to Havre, struck a mine and sank. There were 2,500 Belgian refugees aboard, and these were rescued by a Channel Packet and brought to Folkestone. A score were drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7.20 a.m.
With the exception of 150 Belgian soldiers, all the passengers on the French liner were refugees from Lille and Arras. The liner was still afloat when the Channel boat left, and the crew were sticking to their posts.
It is unknown whether the liner struck a mine or was torpedoed. The latest report is that her boiler exploded.

LATER.
The Channel Packet got alongside the liner after much manoeuvring in a choppy sea, and rescued the whole of the refugees in forty minutes. The fatalities which occurred were due to panic, the refugees throwing children wildly across to the rescuing vessel. Men and women, in trying to jump across, fell between the two steamers and were killed. Many jumped into the sea and were rescued by French destroyers.

PRIZE COURT.

Orders Against Two Ships.

The proceedings arising out of the capture and sinking as a prize of war of the German steamship Klebeke were continued in the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice, the owner, Rhederei M. Jensen, abandoning his claim to the vessel and to damages, demurrage and expenses incurred by reason of her capture.
At the last hearing Mr. Edson Potter, representing the claimants, was granted an adjournment to enable him to obtain from England through the United States Consulate, information of the attitude of Germany towards British ships which by reason of their having sailed before the commencement of hostilities, were ignorant of the declaration of war at the time of their capture.
Mr. Potter read telegram which had passed between the United States Consul-General, Mr. Anderson, and the United States Embassy in London, from which it appeared that Germany when signing the Hague Convention reserved Article 10 dealing with ships captured in such circumstances, and that the ship Klebeke came under this article. Mr. Potter said there were therefore no grounds which he could put forward in this case on behalf of the claimants, and he abandoned the claim.
A sum had been paid into court as security for costs, but he submitted that beyond the ordinary court fees, which claimants were prepared to pay, he should be no order for costs against claimants, because the point they had taken was a proper one. There was then no information in the Colony as to the attitude of Germany.

THE ALBANY.
The Attorney-General applied for an order of detention against the N. D. L. steamer Albany, which came into port on August 4 and was held by the authorities.
Mr. Edson Potter (instructed by Mr. Shenton & Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Shenton) appeared for the owners and agents, but did not oppose the application.
The Attorney-General in support of his application quoted the affidavit of the master of the vessel, a German subject, who stated that the vessel was the property of the North German Lloyd, and Bremen her port of registry. On August 4 before the outbreak of war he arrived here from Bangkok with a general cargo, the discharge of which was complete by August 8. He said for an order of detention under Article 2 of the Hague Convention No. 6.

His Lordship made the order asked for, reserving the question of costs, except the court fees, which will be paid by the owners.
Germany had adopted since the outbreak of hostilities, and he would go so far as to say that it was the duty of the Crown to obtain such information.
The Attorney-General quoted cases upon the submission he made at the last hearing, that a claim money has no locus standi in a prize court, and Mr. Potter in reply also cited cases, contending that so long as the necessary particulars were filed, an alien enemy may be heard.
His Lordship made an order condemning the ship and her freight and goods, including the officers' personal effects, and reserving the question of costs to consult rulings in recent cases quoted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(With The Yat-Po's Service.)

HUNTING OUT REBELS.

PEKING, Oct. 27.
President Yuan Shih Kai has telegraphically ordered the Shanghai garrison commander to inquire whether any rebel organs exist in the Shanghai settlements and whether any rebels have returned there surreptitiously.

GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Loong Chai Kwong, Governor of Canton, requested the government to appoint military commissioners to Kinchow, Linchow, Kowchow and Leachow, but was informed that it is considered that local officials can carry out the work of protecting these places just as well as officials specially appointed.

NEW TAX OFFICE.

A miscellaneous tax supervision office has been established in connection with the Financial Department, and branches will be opened in the provinces.

FRUITLESS CONFERENCES.

The China-Mongolian Conference delegates have sat ten times, but owing to the diversity of opinions held no conclusion has been arrived at upon the matters under discussion.

"BLUE BIRD."

Holders of advance tickets are strongly advised to take up their seats at once if they wish to secure good ones as the general booking opens to-morrow morning and there is likely to be a big rush.
The Dress Circle and Stalls are sold out for the Gala Night; only a few Pit Stalls at 8s. are still available. These can now be reserved at Motrice.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D.

DETAILED.
In future all permanently exempted men will be required to wear uniform, unless they have obtained special permission to wear plain clothes on account of the nature of their duties.

PARADES.

Parades for to-morrow Thursday 29th instant:
8.0 a.m. No. 3 Section Artillery Battery, Rifle and Musketry exercises, and instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy D.C.L.I. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery under Company Officers. Right Section M. G. Co. under Sergt. Major Higby.
8.15 p.m.—Last joined recruits under Sergeant Major Higby. Two Sections Scout Company fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for final instruction under Staff Officers and Capt. Stewart. Remainder Groups 2 and 3 under Company Officers.

DETAILS.
On duty Group 1 and Right Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty Capt. Wolfe, Lieut. Williams and Lieut. Ward. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Williams. To furnish Guard to-night Right Section M. G. Co. to-morrow No. 1 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergt. to-night, Sergt. Schnepf, to-morrow, Sergt. Crawford.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders by Major Wakeman, O.C.R.E.V.B.

A time table is posted on the V.R. notice board at the Courts of Justice, showing the various parades, which all ranks of each group are required to attend, also a time table of the launch service.

For preliminary practices men will parade in General. The Guard of Honour and field firing will be carried out in the original Company Sections.

Parades for Thursday 29th inst. and for Officers and N. O. Co. on Wednesday the 28th inst. and Friday the 30th inst. as ordered.

Further particulars with regard to arrangements in Camp are posted on the notice board at the Courts of Justice.

SIR JOHN FRENCH DESCRIBES THE HEROISM OF HIS SOLDIERS.

Field-Marshal Sir John French's despatch is enlivened by numerous incidents of gallantry on the part of British troops during the retreat. The First Cavalry Brigade, overthrown by German cavalry on September 2, in thickly wooded country south of Compiègne lost momentarily a Horse Artillery battery. With the aid of detachments of the Third Corps it succeeded in recovering its own guns and capturing twelve of the enemy's.

The despatch gives a graphic picture of the crossing of the Aisne. The enemy's position was of the strongest on a wooded slope commanding all the bridges. The enemy's strength was estimated at three Army Corps.

During several days the Royal Engineers were incessantly at work on eight pontoon bridges thrown across the river, generally under the heaviest fire which continued to play on the crossings after the bridges had been completed.
Sir John French says that the operations of the field companies during this most trying time are worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

To-night! To-night!!
WEDNESDAY, 28th OCTOBER

THE
GREAT DUNCAN
and his splendid
Novelty Coy.

BOOKING DRESS CIRCLE ONLY
AT THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
Popular Price.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A WIDE AND COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF THE NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR TAILOR MADE COSTUMES AND EVENING GOWNS. THE MOST RELIABLE MATERIALS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

VELVETEENS.	TWEEDS.
A NEW DELIVERY OF LOUIS CORDEROY VELVET, CHIFFON, FINISH, Colours: BROWN, SAGE, BLUE, REDDISH AND BLACK.	ATFASCINATING RANGE OF THE NEWEST TWEEDS, SUITABLE FOR EVERY DAY WEAR.
Width 28 Inches Price 2.75 Yard.	Price 7.50 to 13.50 THE DRESS LENGTH.
PLAIN VELVET IN SAGE BLUE, BROWN, GREY AND AMETHYST.	"CREPE DESIRE" SILK AND COTTON CREPE.
Width 23 Inches Price 1.65 Yard.	THE CORRECT FABRIC FOR EVENING GOWNS IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS.
SPECIAL VALUE NAVY BLUE AND BLACK VELVET.	BROOKLYN CREPE, OF THE NEWEST EVENING SHADES.
Width 23 Inches Price 1.30 Yard.	Width 44 inches Price 2.25 Yard.

20 DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Burgoyne's

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS

Wine Growers to

H. M. The King

Claret Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	...	...	\$17.00
Claret Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	...	...	\$18.00
Burgundy Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	...	...	\$18.00
Burgundy Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	...	...	\$19.00
Hock Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	...	...	\$18.00
Hock Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	...	...	\$19.00
Chablis Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	...	...	\$18.00
Chablis Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	...	...	\$22.00

SOLE AGENTS:

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.,

6, Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 185

HONGKONG

SHIPPING **PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKEING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
 THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	STRAIGHTS to COLOMBO	LEAVE SHANG- HAI	LEAVE HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MALAKKA and LONDON	Due at MALAKKA	Due at PENANG (London 1 day later)
leaves YOKOHAMA						
		p.m. Tues.	noon Sat.		Friday	Thursday
	MALTA		Oct. 23	MOLDAVIA...	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
	NANKIN ...Nov.	3 Nov.	7	KHYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10
Nov. 10	NUBIA ...Nov.	17 Nov.	21	MEDINA	Dec. 18	Dec. 24
	ORIENTAL Dec.	1 Dec.	5	MONGOLIA...	Jan. 1	Jan. 7
	MALTA	Dec. 15 Dec.	10	MALWA	Jan. 15	Jan. 21

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table - From 1st. October 1914.

OUT										IN									
Kowloon	7.45	8.40	9.35	10.30	11.25	12.20	1.15	2.10	3.05	Canton	7.15	8.10	9.05	10.00	10.55	11.50	12.45	1.40	2.35
Shang Hai	8.50	9.45	10.40	11.35	12.30	1.25	2.20	3.15	4.10	Shang Hai	8.25	9.20	10.15	11.10	12.05	1.00	1.55	2.50	3.45
Yan Ma Ti	9.00	9.55	10.50	11.45	12.40	1.35	2.30	3.25	4.20	Yan Ma Ti	8.35	9.30	10.25	11.20	12.15	1.10	2.05	3.00	3.55
Shi Tin	9.10	10.05	11.00	11.55	12.50	1.45	2.40	3.35	4.30	Shi Tin	8.45	9.40	10.35	11.30	12.25	1.20	2.15	3.10	4.05
Tai Po	9.20	10.15	11.10	12.05	1.00	1.55	2.50	3.45	4.40	Tai Po	8.55	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	1.30	2.25	3.20	4.15
Tai Po Market	9.30	10.25	11.20	12.15	1.10	2.05	3.00	3.55	4.50	Tai Po Market	9.05	10.00	10.55	11.50	12.45	1.40	2.35	3.30	4.25
San Ling	9.40	10.35	11.30	12.25	1.20	2.15	3.10	4.05	5.00	San Ling	9.15	10.10	11.05	12.00	12.55	1.50	2.45	3.40	4.35
Sheng Chai	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	1.30	2.25	3.20	4.15	5.10	Sheng Chai	9.25	10.20	11.15	12.10	13.05	2.00	2.55	3.50	4.45
Shen Chen	10.00	10.55	11.50	12.45	1.40	2.35	3.30	4.25	5.20	Shen Chen	9.35	10.30	11.25	12.20	13.15	2.10	3.05	4.00	4.55
Canton	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	Canton	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45

Will stop at Sheng Chai on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

General Train. Sunday and Public Holiday.

Kowloon 7.45 a.m. Tai Po 9.15 Sheng Chai 9.30

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

OUT

Tai Po Dep. 8.05 8.50 9.35 10.20

Sha Tau Kok Arr. 7.40 9.15 1.25 4.15

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

IN

Sha Tau Kok Dep. 7.10 9.25 1.45 5.15

Fan Ling Arr. 8.10 10.25 2.45 6.15

HOTELS

KINGSLERE HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans. Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Kingslere."

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 1908

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. R. H. NORTH.

Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."

Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHIPS OF

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

£23,822,185.

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Reserve Funds: 3,899,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds: 16,136,180

Sinking Fund Account: 88,512

£23,822,185

Revenue Five Branches: 2,667,158

Life & Annuity: 1,973,260

Revenue Marine Department: 382,692

Other Receipts: 430,193

£23,822,185

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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